

### Vertex Form of a Quadratic Relation

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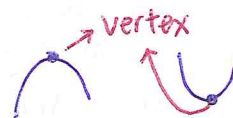
Recall: 1)  $(h, k)$  is the vertex of the graph.

2) The standard form of a quadratic relation is:

3) The factored form of a quadratic relation is:

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$f(x) = a(x-r)(x-s)$$



Another way to express a quadratic relation is the Vertex form:

$$f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$$

→  $a$  is the same in factored form and standard form

→  $h$  and  $k$  are the coordinates of the vertex.  $(h, k)$

**Example 1** For the equation  $f(x) = -2(x-4)^2 + 3$

a) What is the vertex of the graph of the quadratic relation?

$(4, 3)$

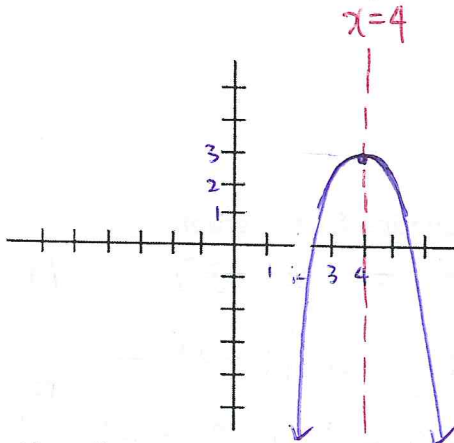
b) What is the axis of symmetry?

$x = 4$

c) What is the direction of opening?

$-2 \rightarrow \cap \rightarrow$  opens down

d) Sketch the graph:



e) How many zeros are there?

2

f) Find the standard form of the quadratic relation.

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= -2(x-4)^2 + 3 \\
&= -2(x-4)(x-4) + 3 \\
&= -2(x^2 - 4x - 4x + 16) + 3 \\
&= -2(x^2 - 8x + 16) + 3 \\
&= -2x^2 + 16x - 32 + 3 \\
&= -2x^2 + 16x - 29
\end{aligned}$$

∴ standard form is

$$f(x) = -2x^2 + 16x - 29$$

**Example 2** Find the equation of the parabola in vertex form if

a)  $a = 5$ , and the vertex is at  $(-2, 6)$

b)  $a = 3$ , vertex at  $(-4, -5)$

$$f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$$

$$f(x) = 5(x+2)^2 + 6$$

$$f(x) = 3(x+4)^2 - 5$$

**Example 3**

Find the equation in vertex form if a parabola has vertex at  $(5, -1)$ , and it passes through

$(4, 1)$ .

$$h=5 \quad k=-1$$

$$f(x) = a(x-5)^2 - 1$$

sub  $x=4, y=1$  ↗

$$1 = a(4-5)^2 - 1$$

$$1 = a(-1)^2 - 1$$

$$1 = a - 1$$

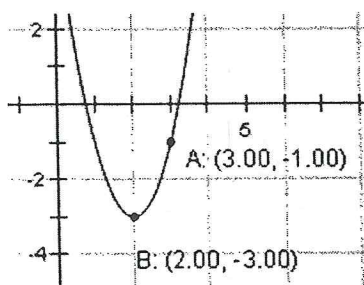
$$1 + 1 = a$$

$$2 = a$$

∴ The vertex form is:

$$f(x) = 2(x-5)^2 - 1$$

**Example 4** Find the vertex form equation for this graph:



Vertex =  $(2, -3)$      A  $(3, -1)$

$$f(x) = a(x-2)^2 - 3$$

sub  $x=3, y=-1$  ↗

$$-1 = a(3-2)^2 - 3$$

$$-1 = a(1)^2 - 3$$

$$-1 = a - 3$$

$$-1 + 3 = a$$

$$2 = a$$

∴ Vertex form is

$$f(x) = 2(x-2)^2 - 3$$

**Example 5** Find the vertex form equation of  $f(x) = 3(x - 1)(x + 2)$ .

Since  $x$  intercepts are 1 and -2  $\rightarrow \frac{1 + (-2)}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

\* Vertex's  $x$  coordinate =  $-\frac{1}{2}$  sub this into equation

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 3\left(-\frac{1}{2} - 1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2} + 2\right) \\ &= 3\left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{2}\right) \\ &= 3\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{-27}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  Vertex form is  $f(x) = 3\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{27}{4}$

**Example 6** A ball is hit into the air. Its height  $H$  (in metres) after  $t$  seconds is  
 $H(t) = -5(t - 4)^2 + 120$ . (= vertex form  $\therefore$  120 is not  $y$  intercept)

a) Which direction does the parabola open? Does this make sense?

$a = -5 \rightarrow \curvearrowright \rightarrow$  open down Yes it makes sense.

b) What are the coordinates of the vertex? What does the vertex represent in this situation?

Vertex is  $(4, 120)$ . The vertex represents the maximum height of the ball.

c) From what height was the ball hit?

Initial height?  $y$  intercept = ?  $\rightarrow$  sub  $x = 0$  or  $t = 0$

$$H(t) = -5(0 - 4)^2 + 120$$

$$H(t) = -80 + 120$$

$$H(t) = 40\text{m}$$

$\therefore$  The ball was initially hit from 40m cliff (or building.)

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d) Is the ball going up or down at  $t = 3$ ? Explain.

Since initial height is 40m and vertex is  $(4, 120)$

So we can reasonably assume that the ball is going up at  $t = 3$  seconds.

e) Is the ball still in the air after 9 s? Explain.

sub  $t = 9 \rightarrow$  equation

$$H(t) = -5(9-4)^2 + 120$$

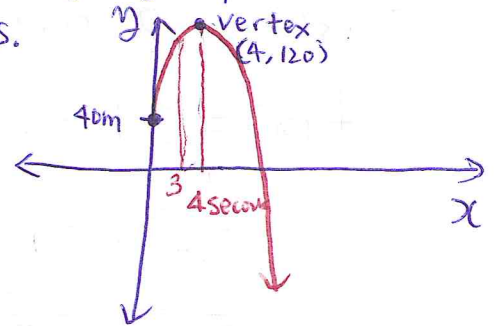
$$H(t) = -5 \cdot 25 + 120$$

$$H = -125 + 120 = -5$$

Example 7

Find the vertex form equation for a parabola with zeros at  $-4$  and  $2$  and a y-intercept of  $-24$ .

$\therefore$  The ball is not in the air after 9 seconds.



$$y = a(x-r)(x-s)$$

$$y = a(x+4)(x-2)$$

$$-24 = a(0+4)(0-2)$$

$$-24 = a \cdot (4) \cdot (-2)$$

$$\frac{-24}{-8} = \frac{-8a}{-8}$$

$$3 = a$$

$$\therefore y = 3(x+4)(x-2)$$

$(0, -24)$   
x y  
" x intercepts

$$\rightarrow y = a(x-h)^2 + k$$

$$\ast \text{Vertex} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = \frac{-4 + 2}{2} = -1$$

x coord

sub  $x = -1$  into eq

$$y = 3(-1+4)(-1-2)$$

$$y = 3(3)(-3) = -27$$

$$\therefore \text{Vertex} = (-1, -27)$$

$$\therefore y = 3(x+1)^2 - 27$$

Something to think about: In the equation  $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$ , How does  $a$ ,  $h$ , and  $k$  change the graph of  $y = x^2$ ? Why?

Homework: (Textbook pg. 351 #2a-c, 3cd, 4, 5ed, 6b-d, 7ac, 8ac, 9bde, 10ad, 13, 20, 21a-d, 24)  
Friday's HW Monday's HW